

2. Classification by Income Source

(In its broader sense, the term "commercial" includes all income-earners other than agricultural).

(a) Agricultural communities:

Over 50 percent of the inhabitants derive their income from agriculture.

(b) Commercial agricultural communities:

In the case of the agricultural communities, the income is derived from agriculture.

(c) Commercial communities:

A community is considered commercial if the inhabitants derive their income from commerce.

These communities are of various sizes, from small and very small communities.

Commercial communities.
(Applicable only to large commercial communities and large communities.)
Communities where over 50 percent

of those not employed in agriculture earn their income in industry and the trades.

Commercial and administrative communities.

Communities where less than

Among agricultural income-earners only those engaged in agriculture and in viticulture are included, whereas those in horticulture and forestry are not. The following important income-groups are included among commercial income-earners: industry and trades, commerce, banking, insurance, etc.

Industry communities, in the sense that industry and the trades outweigh other commercial income groups. In addition, larger industry communities also have a central function. Communities with marked central functions; centers of smaller or larger supplementary areas ("Hinterlander").

50 percent of those not employed
in agriculture earn their income
in industry and the trades.

(Applicable to communities of
more than 50,000 inhabitants).

The area of the circle is pro- One square millimeter of circle
portionate to the number of those area represents 375 commercial
employed outside of agriculture. earners.

Orange sector: proportion of non-

agricultural earners

Red sector: proportion of income

earned in commerce, industry,

trans, administration, etc.

In Residential and Work Community:

(-1- This only to large settlements
and large communities);

Work community

For every 100 professionals
living in the community there
are 110 and more persons work-
ing in the community, that is,
the community has more places
of work than residences (fac-
tories, commercial firms).

Commuters from other communities
are in the majority.

Residential-and-Work Community

Midway between predominantly work
community and predominantly resi-
dential community. There are

Residential Community

residence facilities as well

as work opportunities.

For every 100 professionals

living in the community, there are

less than 75 persons working in

the community, that is, there are

considerably more residences

(i. e. living quarters) avail-

able in the community than

there are places of work.

Commuters who work in other

communities are in the majority.

In communities of agricultural

communities, ^{and} ~~namely~~ ^{namely} ~~namely~~

90 percent, has been ^{set} ~~set~~.

The residential communities are

below 90 percent; work communi-

ties or residential-and-work

communities are above 90 percent.

Classification of settlements, in

the modern sense, into "city" and

"country" was not possible.

Fortified settlements, frequently

with central ~~economic~~ economic and admin-

istrative functions. Data based

on older editions of the general

map of Switzerland.

2. "City" and "Country"

(a) Medieval cities

Small settlements with medie-
val city center

Large settlement with medieval
city center

No significant increase in sur-
face area since 1830.

Significant increase in area since 1830
in 1830 area is also shown to scale.

(b) Medieval communities and market-
towns

Unfortified settlements of the
middle ages; towns with cen-
tral~~ized~~ functions; villages
without central~~ized~~ functions.

5. Integrated and Scattered Settle-
ments:

Scattered settlements: farms and ham-
lets

One dot represents 300-600
inhabitants of the community,
living in settlements of less
than 100 ~~inhabitants~~ inhabitants;
two dots represent 600-900 in-
habitants, three dots represent
900-1,200 inhabitants, etc.
Massing
~~of dots~~ of dots indicates
marked prevalence of farms and
hamlets, thus denoting sub-
division^s, large-scale parcel-
lation.

Integrated Settlement Areas: villages,
towns

Absence of dots indicates that
the majority of settlements have
more than 100 inhabitants; village
settlement areas. Marked sub-
division of ^{farms} ~~settlements~~, small-
scale parcelation.

6. Villas and Parks on Lake Geneva

Large parks and summer estates
of the aristocracy (18th and 19th
century).

II. ^{Tourist} ~~Historic~~ and ~~Commercial~~ Resorts

Only localities with over 300

beds in hotels and boarding
houses. Based on the year 1937.
(Most cities were not con-
sidered "^{tourist} resorts").

Size proportionate to the number of
beds available

The area enclosed by the outer
diameter of the yellow ring is
proportionate to the number of
beds available

Inner diameter - 20 beds

Inner diameter - 100 beds

Inner diameter - 2,000 beds

Inner diameter - 4,000 beds

Inner diameter - 8,000 beds

Seasoning is only for health resorts
with a capacity of over 2,000 beds.
The percentage of bed occupation in
each season is represented (full sec-
tor equals 100 percent).

Types: winter, summer, spring, and
fall health resorts

The circle is divided into four
sectors, corresponding to the
seasons; a fully colored sector
means; filled to 100-percent
capacity; absence of color means;
available space not occupied.

By making comparisons between
the degree of seasonal occu-
pation, the following types
may be determined; winter
health resort (St. Moritz);
summer health resort (Locarno);
spring and fall health resort
(Locarno); year-round resort
(Leyden).

Visitors:

Predominantly Foreigners

In 1937 more foreigners were lodged.

Predominantly Swiss

In 1937 more Swiss were lodged

III. Public Communications

Railroad Lines:

Main Lines (First Class)

Most travelled sections:

Each kilometer of rail is travelled over by more than 4.6 million gross tons (passenger and freight traffic combined; weight of coaches plus load). The base year was 1929.

Main Lines (Second Class)

Important national and international routes; 1.8-4.6 million gross tons per kilometer. Less than 1.8 million gross tons per kilometer (includes narrow-gauge and mountain railroads).

Secondary Lines:

Postal Bus Lines

All Alpine routes; all larger routes in the midland and in Jura.

Commercial Airports

Airport area is represented according to scale.

IV. Water Power Plants

The maximum capacity (peak output) of plants with more than 5,000 kilowatt-hours is represented.

Size of Installation

Possible peak output in kilowatt-hours

The area enclosed by the outer diameter of the blue ring is proportional to the peak output.

High pressure plant; pressure gradient of more than 50 meters (mountain type plant, with little water, but a high pressure gradient)

1 square millimeter -- 200 kwh
 8 millimeters diameter -- 10,000 kwh
 16 millimeters diameter -- 40,000 kwh
 24 millimeters diameter -- 90,000 kwh
 28 millimeters diameter -- 130,000 kwh

Plant Type

Low-Pressure Plant

Plant with a pressure gradient of less than fifty meters (large river type)

Plant without surface water

Low-Pressure Plant; pressure

gradient less than fifty

meters (large river type)

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

Plant with great pressure gradient

V. Forest Utilization

Forest (mostly timber-forest)

Timber, medium, and low forest;

coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forest.

South-Alpine brush forest

Short cultivation period of 20-30 years.

VI. Agricultural Land Utilization

1. Permanently settled cultivated

land

(a) Natural or permanent meadows,
pastureland

Farms predominating in this zone
have less than two percent ar-
able land (of the cultivated
land area, excluding forests).

(b) Natural meadows with some
arable land

Farms predominating in this
zone have 2-10 percent arable
land.

(c) Natural meadows with arable land

Farms have 10-30 percent arable
land.

Fodder, truck crops

Less than 50 percent of the ar-
able area is under grain crops.
The rest, truck crops (potatoes,
beets) and ^{planted} ~~cultivated~~ fodder crops.

Grain crops

More than 50 percent of the ar-
able land is under grain crops.

(d) Arable land with natural meadows

Farms predominating in this zone
have more than 30 percent arable
land.

Grain crops

Over 50 percent of arable land
is under grain crops.

Fodder, truck crops

Less than 50 percent is under
grain crops; the area under
fodder cultivation occupies less
than 40 percent of the cultivated
land.

Planted ~~cultivated~~ fodder ^{crops} ~~land~~

Less than 50 percent under grain;
area under fodder cultivation
occupies more than 40 percent of

cultivated area (excluding forests)
 planted ~~crop~~
 (~~crop~~ fodder ~~crop~~)
 planted ~~crop~~ ~~crop~~
 meadows ~~crop~~
 alfalfa).

a) Special crops:

Wine

Occupying 2-10 percent of the
 cultivated area in question
 (evaluation of planting sta-

tioning)

Wine grapes

Wine grapes (area in hectares)

Wine grapes

Wine grapes (area in hectares)

Wine grapes

Wine grapes (area in hectares)

Occupying from 2 to a maximum of
 10 percent of the cultivated area

Wine grapes (area in hectares)
 pear, apricot are ^{represented} in
 terms of surface ^{area covered} (area used
 for ^{secondary crops} ~~secondary crops~~)

Wine grapes

Scale representation of the
 larger vineyards.

South Alpine double-cropping

the vines as ^{main crop} ~~main crop~~

Vines, meadows, arable land,
 mostly terraced.

(g) Uncultivated fruit ^{raising} ~~raising~~

Orchards

Apple, pear, cherry, plum, and
 nut trees.

An average of more than 30 trees
 per hectare ⁱⁿ the area in question.

Extended fruit orchards with a
 density of 10-100 trees per hectare are
 characteristic.

Fruit groves and small orchards

An average of 10-30 trees per hectare in the area in question. The sparse fruit groves or orchards near the settlements are characteristic.

2. Periodically settled semi-cultivated land

Alpine pastures, "Malenco" mountain-side hayfields

Only occasional cultivation of the utilized area. Only the rich grasslands of the "Malenco" are fertilized and provide 1-2 crops per year. The ^{poor} grasslands and mountain-side hayfields are not fertilized and produce only one crop every 2-3 years.

VII. Agriculturally Nonproductive Land
Rock formations
Forn, glacial, and rock areas
Lakes

Productive, however, from the tourist and waterpower standpoint.

Legend of Secondary Map I

Principal Types of the Swiss Economic Landscape

1. Types of Commercial Utilization

("commercial" comprises all non-agricultural income-earners);

Purely commercial areas. Large city agglomerations.

Integrated settlement areas exceeding five square kilometers.

Agricultural areas with strong commercial predominance.

"Commercial character" predominance. Less than 25 percent

Agricultural areas without commercial
preponderance

Purely agricultural areas

2. Types of agricultural utilization

Natural pasture areas

Natural pasture areas with arable
land

Arable land areas with natural
pastures

Pasture areas

Agriculturally nonproductive areas

3. Types of forestry utilization:

Heavily forested areas

Forested Areas

Lightly forested areas

of the inhabitants derive their
income from agriculture.

"Commercial-agricultural"
communities predominate. 10-50
percent of the inhabitants de-
rive their income from agri-
culture.

"Agricultural communities" pre-
dominate. More than 50 percent
of the inhabitants derive their
income from agriculture.

Less than 10 percent arable area

10-50 percent arable land

Over 50 percent arable land

Scattered cultivated areas,
"Matsutake" and lean grass-
land included.

According to estimates,
~~approximately~~ more than 40 percent

forested

According to estimates,
~~approximately~~ 10-40 percent forested

According to estimates,
~~approximately~~ less than 10 percent
forested.

Legend of Secondary Map II

Distribution of Swiss Industry

1. Textile Industry:

Industrial areas ^{centers of the}
cotton, wool,

General information on graphics

Centers) linen, and straw industries
 Industry Areas) ^{Centers of the} silk and rayon
 Industries) industries
 Embroidery Industry Areas
 Centers of the Embroidery Industry

2. Clothing Industry

Centers of tailoring, knitwear, and
 shoe industries

presentation; the term "Industry/
 Center" denotes and represents
 communities employing more than
 160 factory workers. The ^{areas of} circles
 representing "Industry/
 Centers" are proportionate ~~to~~
 to the number of persons
 governed by the factory law
 (workers).

One square millimeter represents
 175 workers.

Communities employing less than
 160 workers are not represented.

"Centers" with less than 1,440
 workers are colored only in the
 color of the principal industry;
 in "Centers" employing more than
 1,440 workers the main and,
 possibly, the second, and third most
 important industries are indi-
 cated by sectors, to scale. The
 remaining industry branches are
 represented by the black sector.

3. Metals Industry

Watchmaking Industry Areas

✓ Watchmaking Industry (Centers of the)

✓ Machine Industry (Centers of the)

✓ Iron and Aluminum Industry (Centers of the)

✓ Steel and ^{Other} ~~Aluminum~~ Industries

Tobacco Industry Areas

Centers of tobacco, canned goods, chocolate, beer, and other industries

5. Other Industries:

Chemical Industry

Graphic Industry

Wood, Paper, Leather, Rubber, Stone, and other ^{separately shown} not separately

~~represented separately~~